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REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF
INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES
AND PEOPLES

ANGUILLA

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	GENERAL	1 - 4	3
II.	CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS	5 - 25	3
	A. Constitution	5 - 6	3
	B. Constitutional developments	7 - 10	4
	C. Political parties and elections	11	5
	D. Future status of the Territory	12	5
	E. Civil service	13 - 22	5
	F. External relations	23 - 25	7
III.	ECONOMIC CONDITIONS	26 - 68	7
	A. General	26 - 28	7
	B. Public finance	29 - 33	8
	C. Agriculture, livestock and fisheries	34 - 42	9

CONTENTS (continued)

		Paragraphs	Page
D.	Industrial development	43 - 45	10
E.	Transport, communications and other basic facilities	46	11
F.	Property and real estate development	47 - 49	11
G.	Banking	50	12
H.	Environment	51 - 52	12
I.	International business	53 - 60	12
J.	Tourism	61 - 65	13
K.	Assistance from organizations and institutions of the United Nations system	66 - 68	14
IV.	SOCIAL CONDITIONS	69 - 77	15
A.	Labour	69 - 70	15
B.	Public health	71	15
C.	Drugs	72 - 74	15
D.	Legal developments	75 - 77	16
V.	EDUCATION	78 - 81	17

ANGUILLA 1/

I. GENERAL

1. Anguilla lies 240 kilometres east of Puerto Rico, 113 kilometres north-west of Saint Kitts and Nevis and 8 kilometres north of St. Maarten/Saint-Martin. The Territory has a total land mass of 96 square kilometres and includes several offshore islets. The Department of Trade of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland operates a lighthouse station on Sombrero Island, one of the offshore islands. The main island has a maximum length of 26 kilometres and a maximum width of 5 kilometres. There is no dominant urban area in Anguilla, although certain areas are more densely settled than others. The government headquarters and the main settlement area are located in the Valley.

2. The climate is tropical, with a mean monthly temperature of about 25 degrees centigrade and a mean monthly relative humidity of over 70 per cent. Because of Anguilla's topography, rainfall is low and erratic. The islands lie in the hurricane zone and a hurricane watch is observed between July and October.

3. The population, which the 1984 census placed at 6,842, increased to 7,400 in mid-1989. The annual rate of population increase from 1986 to 1989 was 1.4 per cent. 2/ Population density increased from 75 persons per square kilometre in 1984 to 79 in 1988. 3/ There are a small number of expatriate residents, mainly from the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America. According to the administering Power, several thousand Anguillans and their families live and work outside Anguilla, mainly on adjacent Caribbean islands (St. Maarten/Saint-Martin, St. Kitts and Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda, the United States Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico) and in the United Kingdom and the United States.

4. A United Nations mission visited the Territory in September 1984 and later held consultations in London with representatives of the administering Power (see A/AC.109/799).

II. CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. Constitution

5. An outline of the Anguilla (Constitution) Order, 1982, is given in the report of the Visiting Mission (A/AC.109/799, paras. 19-27). Briefly, the Government of Anguilla consists of a Governor, an Executive Council and a House of Assembly. The Governor, who is appointed by the Queen, is responsible for defence, external affairs, internal security, including the police, and the public service. He also holds reserved legislative powers under the authority of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom. On all other matters, the Governor is required to consult with, and act on the advice of, the Executive Council. In

September 1989, Mr. Brian John Canty was appointed Governor of the Territory, replacing Mr. Geoffrey Owen Whitaker. 4/

6. The law of Anguilla is the common law of the United Kingdom, together with all legislation inherited from the former Associated State of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla up to August 1971 and the local legislation enacted since that date. The law is administered by the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, which comprises a Court of Appeal and a High Court of Justice, courts of summary jurisdiction and magistrate courts.

B. Constitutional developments

7. A detailed account of the main points and questions raised in the report of the Constitution Review Committee 5/ appointed by the Governor is contained in a previous working paper prepared by the Secretariat (see A/AC.109/975, paras. 15 and 16; see also A/AC.109/975/Add.1, annex). Additional information on constitutional developments gathered from published reports is set out below.

8. In May 1990, a constitutional amendment that grants Anguilla more self-government but removes its jurisdiction over offshore banking operations went into effect. The amendment was the result of a motion passed in the Anguilla House of Assembly in August 1985 calling for a review of the 1982 Constitution. Published in the Government's Official Gazette, the amendment provides for the appointment of a deputy governor, a parliamentary secretary chosen from among elected officials, and an opposition leader in Parliament.

9. The decision to remove jurisdiction for offshore banking from the local government stems from an investigation of operations in all United Kingdom dependencies, which found that regulation and supervision of the transactions were too lax in Anguilla and Montserrat. The amendment also places responsibility for the island's international financial services in the hands of the Governor, who also will have the authority to delegate any of his responsibilities to ministers. The amendment calls for the creation of a commission, which will consider the granting of citizenship to residents of Anguilla who are nationals of other islands. 6/

10. In June 1990, the House of Assembly held its first session since the new constitutional change became law in May. The House featured only 10 members instead of the usual 11: 7 elected members (4 government ministers and 3 opposition members), the 2 nominated members (including the Parliamentary Secretary who is the first nominated member) and the Attorney General. Absent from the meeting was the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance who, under the new constitutional amendment, is no longer an ex officio member of the Assembly. The new constitutionally appointed official leader of the opposition, Mr. Hubert Hughes, attended the session. 7/ Before the constitutional change, Mr. Hughes, who is an elected member of the House of Assembly, attended its meetings as a simple member of the opposition.

C. Political parties and elections

11. The last general elections in the Territory were held in February 1989 and resulted in the re-election of Chief Minister Emile Gumbs. His party, the ruling Anguilla National Alliance (ANA) won three of the seven seats contested. The ANA position was further strengthened when an independent elected member rallied to the party. As a result, ANA now controls four of the seven seats in the House of Assembly. 8/ The opposition party, the Anguilla United Party (AUP), won two seats and the Anguilla Democratic Party (ADP), one seat. 9/

D. Future status of the Territory

12. In a letter dated 5 August 1991, a representative of the administering Power replied to a query addressed to him by the Secretary of the Subcommittee on Small Territories on behalf of the Subcommittee, as follows:

> "... Any discussion about future changes to the Constitution [of the Territory] will be carried out in consultation with the Government and inhabitants of Anguilla. Anguilla is an internally self-governing Territory with a democratically elected government, and Her Majesty's Government retains responsibilities only in respect of law, order, defence and international relations including offshore finance. Under present circumstances, it is our opinion that the Constitution has advanced as far as it reasonably can, short of a move to independence. However, we will consider any proposal for constitutional change put forward on its merits. Her Majesty's Government has made it absolutely clear that it will help the people of Anguilla to become independent when and if that is their constitutionally expressed wish".

E. Civil service

13. In a report submitted to the Governor and made public in April 1991, 10/ the Ethics Committee, created in September 1990 to review the situation in the public service, reported that a number of the Territory's civil servants were involved in private or commercial undertakings, and recommended that such persons be asked to resign.

14. The findings of the Committee revealed incidents of conflict of interest among 78 of the Territory's civil servants (16 per cent of total civil servants), including 9 senior officers, among whom were permanent secretaries and heads of departments. The report said that a group of these civil servants would be given one month to divest themselves of their interests, or face disciplinary action.

15. The Committee further recommended the creation by the Establishments Department of a file-listing of all officers involved in private work, and the setting up of a public service integrity board. The report also suggested

that the holders of the posts of Director of Finance and Planning, and Director of Lands and Survey, be barred from engaging in private practice.

16. The report further said that the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Communications, Public Utilities and Works and the Chief Engineer should be denied permission to own interests in any commercial enterprises which may wish to tender for public works contracts; also, doctors should be allowed to engage in private practice only if the number of their private sessions is not excessive. 10/

17. In his speech from the Throne of 1991, the Governor said that legislation would be introduced for the creation of a public service integrity board as recommended by the Ethics Committee.

18. On another matter, the Governor said in September 1991 that the appointment of professionals from overseas was necessary to keep Anguilla's Administration operating and to train future replacements. Responding to criticism addressed to him by Anguillans living abroad over the appointment of expatriates, he warned that the Territory would be the loser if Anguillans forced expatriates out of the island's labour force. 11/

19. The Governor also stated that if Anguillans wanted to run the islands without the help of expatriates, "then let those who are qualified return from abroad and use their skills and experience to serve the people". He added that customs officers and other professionals from the United Kingdom were expected to identify and train future officials. 11/

20. In his Throne Speech, the Governor also said that the continuing need in the foreseeable future to recruit qualified expatriate staff to fill key posts in Anguilla represented no threat to the aspirations of Anguillans. Rather, it should be seen as a stimulus for those still in education to strive harder, and for those qualified Anguillans working abroad to repatriate their talents.

21. The Governor further said that, as training was the key to greater efficiency in the public service, it would continue to be a top priority for the Government. The number of in-service courses offered to middle and top managers would increase while year-round training courses would be set up for other members of the service. Additional opportunities for further education were being arranged in conjunction with the Department of Education.

22. In his letter dated 5 August 1991 (see para. 12), the representative of the administering Power said that the Anguillan public service was made up of approximately 92 per cent indigenous and 8 per cent expatriate staff members. Out of a total of 515 employees, 31 were from other Caribbean islands, 6 from the United Kingdom (providing technical assistance under the United Kingdom Aid Programme) and 6 others from various countries (mainly provided by aid donors such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)).

F. External relations

23. The Government of Anguilla cooperates directly with other Governments in the Caribbean and participates in regional conferences and projects organized by Governments, as well as by regional and international organizations and agencies (see also paras. 66-68). The Territory is a member of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the University of the West Indies and the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank.

24. At the initiative of the Chief Minister, Anguilla was granted observer status in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States in 1991. The Governor said that such initiatives would continue, but that the Government would not become involved in any formal regional association without first consulting all Anguillans. 12/ In February 1991, the Government said that the House of Assembly would discuss the question of Anguilla's membership in the London-based Commonwealth Parliamentary Association at its next sitting. Officials of the Association had told Deputy Governor Alan Hoole in December 1990 that they were in favour of Anguilla's entry into the organization. A team sent by the Association was due to visit Anguilla in 1991. 13/

25. Officials of French St. Martin and Anguilla met in Anguilla in December 1990 and in May 1991. Topics discussed included the following: arrangements to ensure that persons born in St. Martin may enter Anguilla by ferry without having to complete immigration forms; issuance of cruise permits for charter vessels from St. Martin; protection of the traditional fishing rights of fishermen from both islands; and overcrowding of ferries sailing between the two Territories. 14/

III. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. General

26. Anguilla's development objectives remain the raising of the standard of living of Anguillans through the development of the Territory's productive potential and the provision of a wide range of employment opportunities. Tourism is the major vehicle of growth, although the Government recognizes the importance of some level of economic diversification for balanced sectoral growth. The development strategy also envisages joint ventures between the public and private sectors, thereby creating an atmosphere that would attract both local and foreign investment.

27. According to CDB, 2/ preliminary estimates indicate that the Anguillan economy grew by 6.5 per cent in 1990, compared with 5.6 per cent in 1989. Improved performance of the tourism sector provided the impetus for the marginally higher rate of growth. Inflation declined slightly from 4.9 per cent in 1989 to 4.5 per cent in 1990.

28. According to the CDB report, 2/ the medium-term outlook is for stabilization of economic expansion. Increased promotion and development of

tourist attractions will be required to maintain Anguilla's competitiveness in tourism. Growing interest in deep-sea fishing, the establishment of a Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources and the training of fishermen augur well for the industry. Activity in the construction sector is expected to remain high with the implementation of a number of major projects by the public sector. Continuing efforts will have to be made, however, to sustain the level of public savings to enable the Government to make a significant contribution to its investment programme.

B. Public finance

29. The currency of the Territory is the East Caribbean dollar (EC$). One United States dollar (US$ 1.00) is equivalent to EC$ 2.70. In its Annual Report, 2/ CDB stated that the Government's current surplus narrowed from EC$ 1.3 million for the first 10 months of 1989 to an estimated EC$ 0.9 million for the comparable period in 1990. Current revenue increased by 8 per cent to EC$ 10.4 million, largely as a result of the increase in visitor arrivals and the revision of a number of fees and taxes. Current expenditure, on the other hand, rose by 14 per cent to EC$ 9.5 million largely resulting from a salary increase averaging 10 per cent for public sector workers.

30. In December 1991, the Minister for Finance and Economic Development presented to the House of Assembly the budget for 1992 15/ which contained recurrent expenditure of EC$ 34.63 million and capital expenditure of EC$ 6.37 million, for a total of EC$ 41 million, representing an increase of EC$ 8 million over the previous year's budget. 16/

31. The Minister for Finance said that with government revenue expected to reach only EC$ 37.34 million in 1992, the budget would leave a projected deficit of EC$ 3.66 million. This deficit was due to declining concessionary aid flows to Anguilla, as the Territory's partners in development, including the friendly Governments and institutions which provided development assistance over the years, were themselves experiencing hardships due to the world recession. 16/

32. The Minister for Finance added that no new taxes were proposed, but that a greater effort would be made to collect existing taxes and some rates and charges would be increased during the year. 17/ The Minister also asked for authority to borrow up to EC$ 4 million to fund some of the essential capital projects included in the budget, if adequate surpluses were not generated from the recurrent budget. He stated that the main focus of the capital programme of the Government in 1992 would be in the form of assistance to Anguillan businessmen, low income house construction and education. He added that education and health would account for 33 per cent of the budget. 16/

33. The Minister for Finance further said that assistance would be channelled through the Anguilla Development Board, in which the Government had a capital investment of EC$ 1.11 million. This capital was expected to increase by

EC$ 2.5 million over the next two years. He also expressed his confidence that 1992 would be a good year for Anguilla as the Government pursues its policy to protect, improve, expand and develop the Territory's limited resources. 16/

C. Agriculture, livestock and fisheries

34. Agricultural activity in Anguilla is extremely limited by a combination of factors, including poor soil, limited arable land and irregular rainfall. The policy of the Government, however, is to increase to the greatest extent possible the degree of self-sufficiency in agricultural production. In that connection, the services of an officer from the Caribbean Agricultural Rural Development and Training Service (CARDATS) were secured for two years with a view to training local farmers (for further details, see A/AC.109/934, paras. 22-26).

35. According to the publication Anguilla Life Magazine, CARDATS and the Department of Agriculture are working very closely with local farmers in an effort to help them get higher yields. To achieve this, the Department has taken a number of initiatives which include the following: importing high-producing and disease-resistant varieties of seeds, which it sells to the farmers; improving storage facilities; making available for hire mechanical equipment, such as tractors and ploughs; and providing crop protection services. CARDATS is also helping with irrigation schemes, specifically the creation of ponds which act as catchment areas, holding the water until it is needed. 18/

36. In his speech from the Throne, the Governor stated that in addition to CARDATS, the Department of Agriculture was also collaborating with the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute in providing assistance to farmers and livestock producers. He said that assistance to livestock producers would include the introduction of improved breeds of animals and the setting up of breeding programmes for pigs and rabbits. Farmers would be encouraged to pay greater attention to the environment by reducing soil erosion on slopes and by conserving water.

37. CDB noted that in 1990, despite an increase in agricultural activity, low rainfall during the early part of the planting season resulted in production declines. Production of root crops under the programme being run by CARDATS declined from 90 metric tons to 64 metric tons; grains fell from 60 metric tons to 49 metric tons; and vegetables dropped from 69 metric tons to 28 metric tons. 2/

38. The territorial Government said that the steady decline in agricultural production in the past years was evidence of inadequate rainfall and the constant drift of young people to the tourist industry. It also noted that the decline in livestock production was attributable to wild dogs destroying the animals, thereby adversely affecting sheep farming in the Territory. Press reports indicate that the problem is quite severe. One livestock owner,

who had lost over 1,000 head of livestock within a few years, estimated the total cost to the Territory at around EC$ 4 million during that period.

39. It was reported that, notwithstanding the prevailing dry conditions and the unpredictable rainfall patterns existing in Anguilla, agriculture continues to play an important part in the livelihood of the local people. In addition to farming, several Anguillans are engaged in livestock and poultry production, as well as fishing. A greater number of youngsters are becoming more and more interested in agricultural projects, such as growing vegetables. Owing to changes in dietary habits, young people are now more responsive to consuming locally produced vegetables. 18/

40. Following talks between the Government and the Agriculture Venture Trust, the Government announced in March 1991 that the Trust would provide loans to farmers for project implementation. Under the scheme, the Trust would lend up to 49 per cent of total project cost, while the borrower was expected to contribute the remaining 51 per cent. The minimum amount to be lent to each farmer would be EC$ 20,000. 19/

41. In its annual report for 1990, CDB stated that throughout the year, increased importance was attached to the protection of marine resources, with the establishment of a task force to advise in that area and the declaration of certain areas as marine parks. 2/ In recent times, increased awareness of the limitations of inshore fishing fostered a greater interest in deep-sea fishing. Among the constraints to the growth of deep-sea fishing, however, were the fishermen's involvement in other activities, the high investment costs compared to expected returns and the unavailability of the requisite training. In order to address the question of training, a Fisheries Adviser financed by the Caribbean Fund for Technical Cooperation was recruited to organize a number of navigational courses. 20/

42. The Governor stated in his Throne Speech that, with the creation of the Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources, which is separate and distinct from the Department of Agriculture, of which it was previously part, the Government is now better placed to conserve and preserve Anguilla's marine resources. The Governor said that under the provisions of the Fisheries Protection Regulations 1988, all fishing boats and fishermen would be subject, effective January 1992, to a licensing system aimed at helping the Department suppress illegal and unauthorized fishing activities in Anguilla's territorial waters and its exclusive economic zone.

D. Industrial development

43. The manufacturing sector continued to be medium- and small-scale and confined to a narrow range of activities in 1988. Those activities included the production of salt, the construction of wooden boats and other traditional operations. The territorial Government reported that the manufacturing sector was still in its infancy, as an indication of which, it had contributed to the

gross domestic product the amount of EC$ 0.38 million at current prices (or 1.2 per cent) in 1984 and EC$ 0.77 million (or 1.5 per cent) in 1987.

44. In May 1990, the Government announced plans to set up a company comprising the Government, members of the public and a foreign investor to run the island's electricity services. The Government's decision to privatize the electricity system follows the completion of a pre-investment study of the island's electricity needs to the year 2000 by British consultants, which recommended the setting up of a private company as the best way to meet these needs and to provide a reliable, cost-efficient service (see A/AC.109/1058, para. 44).

45. The Anguillan Government was expected to sign four separate agreements in February 1991 towards the privatization process. These included a corporate agreement between the Government, the Commonwealth Development Corporation and ANGLEC, the company which would take over the operations of the electricity services. Another agreement was to be signed between the Corporation and ANGLEC, involving a cash investment by the former of EC$ 2 million for the purchase of 30 per cent of the voting shares of the new company. 21/

E. Transport, communications and other basic facilities

46. The Territory is served by a network of nearly 100 kilometres of all-purpose roads, two major seaports and an airport. In recent years, several major capital improvement projects were completed and others were reported in progress. CDB said that in 1989 there was substantial private investment in the upgrading of the telecommunications infrastructure island-wide. 20/

F. Property and real estate development

47. According to CDB, 2/ activity in the construction sector in 1990 appeared moderate compared with that of the previous year. In the public sector, implementation of several major projects was delayed and completion of the Pope Hill Hospital was rescheduled for 1991. Construction of roads and upgrading of water and electricity distribution systems continued, however. Expansion and upgrading of hotels also continued in the private sector, which is still constrained by the prevailing shortage of labour, despite the granting of some 300 new work permits to alleviate the problem.

48. In January 1991, the Government said that it was tightening regulations on land held by foreigners under the Alien Land Holding Licences Ordinance. The Deputy Governor said that aliens who had been granted a licence but did not complete their projects within the prescribed time should pay financial penalties immediately, in order to avoid forfeiture proceedings. 22/

49. The Deputy Governor added that, as of 1 January 1991, land owners had to deposit 25 per cent of the assessed value of the land into the government

treasury: 15 per cent would go towards paying stamp duties and the remaining 10 per cent would be refunded upon completion of the project/residence, or applied to penalties that may become due and payable. 22/

G. Banking

50. CDB reported that commercial bank deposits increased by 14 per cent from EC$ 53.8 million at the end of December 1989 to EC$ 61.3 million in September 1990. Loans and advances grew by 32 per cent to reach EC$ 43.8 million. A substantial portion of these funds financed personal loans for house and land purchase, as well as loans to the tourism, transportation and construction sectors. 2/

H. Environment

51. The Government took action in previous years to acquire land so as to protect it from the illegal sand-mining activities of the local companies. It also decided to enact strong legislation to regulate cruising within its territorial waters in order to prevent environmental damage by careless boaters (see A/AC.109/1058, paras. 51-53).

52. Pursuant to an agreement which it signed with the Government in 1990, the Resolve Towing and Salvage Company of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, began its task of removing shipwrecks from Road Bay Harbour, the island's main deep-water cargo port, and resinking them elsewhere as wreck dive sites, in compliance with the Government's directives. 23/

I. International business

53. Following a review of the Territory's financial sector ordered by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom, Anguilla's international financial services were placed under the authority of the Governor in May 1990. With the assistance of the United Kingdom, the Territory reviewed 43 bank licences and cancelled 30 (see paras. 8 and 9 of the present working paper; also see A/AC.109/1058, paras. 56-60).

54. In December 1991, the House of Assembly approved the Offshore Banking and Trust Companies Ordinance, giving the Governor complete and final authority over the granting of licences to offshore companies. Under the new legislation, licencees will be obliged to appoint resident agents approved by the Governor. 24/

55. Further, any proposed issue or transfer of shares will have to be approved by the Governor. In addition, the ordinance established the principle of corporate criminal liability for contraventions of the regulations. The opposition party in the House of Assembly complained that

the powers thus given to the Governor placed him outside the jurisdiction of the courts. 24/

56. Upon his return to Anguilla in December 1991 from a visit to London, where he and the Chief Minister held talks with the United Kingdom Government on development aid for the Territory, the Minister for Finance and Economic Development announced that the United Kingdom had agreed to provide Anguilla with EC$ 40.5 million to fund six major development projects. 25/

57. These projects consisted of the following: a new financial service companies registry office, which would also house offices for the Anguilla Hotel Association and the Department of Tourism; a new post office to replace the existing one, which is too small and in a serious state of disrepair; a new police station and marine base at Sandy Ground which, as a multi-purpose building, would provide offices for the departments of fisheries, immigration and customs; a new public library resource centre which would replace the existing public library and provide a learning and training centre for the Albena Lake-Hodge Comprehensive School; a new prison; and a comprehensive water development programme. 25/

58. The Minister for Finance added that a further EC$ 4 million was being reserved for projects which the Anguilla Government and the British Development Division in Barbados may agree upon as necessary for Anguilla over the next three years. He further said that the United Kingdom Government had agreed to review the capital needs of Anguilla once the funds had been fully utilized. The allocation of these funds did not include any technical assistance or training which would be provided by the United Kingdom Government over the next few years. 25/

59. In December 1991, the Chief Minister was informed that the United Kingdom would review early in 1992 the amount of aid it grants to Anguilla. He said that while Anguilla might not receive increased direct aid from the United Kingdom, the Territory may obtain more assistance from the European Community through the efforts of the United Kingdom Government. 26/

60. In his budget speech for 1992, the Minister for Finance said that the European Development Fund (EDF) had loaned Anguilla EC$ 6.8 million for the construction of new roads and water systems. 23/ In 1991, as part of the government policy of improving the infrastructure for the private sector, Anguilla received a special loan of ECU (European currency unit) 2,406,000 under the fifth and sixth EDF for the construction of eight road sections. The roads will improve access to existing and proposed tourist, commercial and residential developments. 27/

J. Tourism

61. During the period January to October 1990, visitor arrivals totalled 75,100, compared with 71,805 during the same period in 1989. Stopover arrivals grew by 8 per cent to 25,000 and excursionist arrivals improved by 52 per cent from 33,000 to 50,200. Several hotels and guest-houses recorded

increased occupancy levels and the average length of stay rose from 9.6 to 11 days. This improved performance is partly attributed to additional services by a major airline; a 50 per cent reduction in airline fares from Puerto Rico; and the implementation of a programme (see paras. 62 and 63) to encourage visitors during the summer months. 2/

62. For the first time, Anguilla's public and private sectors cooperated in a joint tourism promotion programme called "Anguilla - It's a Breeze ... In the Summer". American Eagle Airlines joined the promotion with a special discounted round-trip fare. 28/ According to the publication Anguilla Life Magazine, the programme was created to convey to the world that Anguilla, during the summer months, is an easier-to-book, more affordable, cool and breezy destination. 29/

63. The publication said that hoteliers, restaurateurs, local citizens, culture groups and sports associations joined the Government in planning several activity-oriented programmes for visitors staying five nights or more, between 1 May and 15 December. Under these programmes, hoteliers would offer a 40 per cent minimum reduction from winter season rates, while participating shops, car rentals and restaurants would grant a 10 per cent discount to visitors. 29/

64. In July 1991, the Caribbean Technological Consultancy Services Network of CDB held in Antigua and Barbuda its second subregional workshop on the management of small hotels. The workshop was attended by 19 participants from the host country and from Anguilla, Dominica, Jamaica, Montserrat and St. Kitts and Nevis. The overall emphasis of the workshop was on the importance of setting departmental achievement goals and performance standards, the development of human resources, sound financial management, and effective marketing. 30/

65. In October 1991, the Government announced that it was carrying out a review of the Territory's tourism policy. The Minister for Finance and Economic Development said that the study was being carried out to ensure that Anguilla was not over-developed too soon. 31/ In December 1991, the Chief Minister, who is also the Minister for Tourism, and the Minister for Finance attended the annual World Travel Market in London. 25/

K. Assistance from organizations and institutions of the United Nations system

66. UNDP continued to be the main source of development assistance to the Territory within the United Nations system. The country programme for Anguilla approved by the UNDP Governing Council provides the framework for external assistance to Anguilla. In the fourth programming cycle for the period 1986-1991, UNDP provided US$ 1.4 million. In the second country programme for the Territory covering the period 1992-1996, UNDP has programmed US$ 1.26 million.

67. During the reporting period, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), jointly with the British Development Division, assisted in the development of teaching materials. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) helped the Government to prepare a master plan for drug abuse prevention. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provided assistance for the Government's family life education programme and will assist in the population census that will be undertaken in April 1992. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) of the World Health Organization (WHO) provided assistance in the areas of health equipment maintenance, immunization and the improvement of laboratory facilities dealing with acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

68. The Territory is represented at the annual meetings of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development, sponsored by the World Bank.

IV. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Labour

69. The development objectives of the Government are aimed at improving the living standards of Anguillans through the development of the Territory's productive potential and the provision of a wide range of employment opportunities (see A/AC.109/1026, para. 73).

70. CDB reported that, as a result of the continued high level of economic activity, the rate of unemployment dropped to 1.1 per cent in 1989, 20/ while full employment prevailed in 1990. 2/ CDB stated that in Anguilla the leading employer remains the tourism sector and related services, although employment in the construction sector has increased dramatically over the past years. Employment in Anguilla is highly seasonal. A large number of workers hold several jobs because of the scarcity of skills. 20/

B. Public health

71. The Government remained committed to providing primary health care for all Anguillans by the year 2000. The Territory is served by the 24-bed Cottage Hospital and the Princess Alexandra Hospital, a new 36-bed facility financed by the United Kingdom.

C. Drugs

72. Press reports indicate that although drug use in Anguilla is currently limited to soft drugs such as marijuana, there is evidence of harder drugs, including cocaine, being introduced into the Territory. The Chief of Police is reported to have said that evidence that he had, and the arrest of an

individual, showed that hard drugs were being imported when the tourist season was at its height. He noted also that, because of unprotected territorial borders, drug trafficking could pose a problem.

73. In his Throne Speech of 1991, the Governor commented on a report submitted by consultants of the British Development Division concerning the police force. He stated that the Government would study the recommendations with a view to standardising conditions of service and items of equipment, in order to facilitate the exchange of officers with other dependent Territories of the United Kingdom and to achieve sizeable economies in the purchase of equipment.

74. The United Kingdom and the United States negotiated during the previous reporting period what was termed a "shipriders agreement". This, as stated by the Governor, "is an agreement whereby an officer of the Anguillan Government would be allowed to travel in a United States vessel for the purposes of apprehending any criminals who were committing offences in Anguillan jurisdiction". Under this agreement, the Government of Anguilla would put a police officer, customs officer or immigration officer aboard the United States vessel and would then authorize the vessel to act on behalf of the Government of Anguilla (see A/AC.109/1058, para. 83). In his letter of 5 August 1991 (see para. 12 of the present working paper), the representative of the administering Power said that provision for the "shipriders agreement" would be made in Anguilla's law in due course and would have effect under Anguillan law.

D. Legal developments

75. According to press reports, Mr. Douglas Hurd, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom, told the House of Commons in March 1991 that his Government would abolish the death penalty for murder in all five of its Caribbean Territories, namely Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands and replace it with life imprisonment. 32/ The reports further said that the Government of the United Kingdom was to hold talks with the Governors of the Territories on the matter before submitting it for the approval of the Queen at a meeting of the Privy Council. 10/

76. This decision of the United Kingdom Government is said to have been met with protests and anger among the political leaders of the Territories, some of whom complained that they had not been consulted about it; others felt that such a decision should be left to the residents of the islands. 33/

77. The Chief Minister of Anguilla noted that the death penalty had never been carried out in the Territory, but said that in Anguilla, unlike in large communities, the death penalty was a definite deterrent to crime. He added that he was aware that the United Kingdom Government had very strong views on the matter, and that it appeared that Anguilla would have to choose between abolition of the death sentence and independence. 34/

V. EDUCATION

78. Education is compulsory for all children between 5 and 14 years of age, and is free at the primary and secondary levels. The Parliamentary Secretary for Education announced in January 1991 that a review of the organization and management of Anguilla's educational system had begun that month, and that the exercise would define the linkage between education and the private sector. He said that there was a need to integrate the school curricula, look at the performance of the educational services and develop a long-term plan. 35/

79. According to the Parliamentary Secretary for Education, the review was the third in four years. The first two studied the development of the Territory's comprehensive educational system. This third review was to be carried out by a United Kingdom-based consultant and an Anguillan lecturer of the University of the West Indies in Barbados. 35/

80. During the previous reporting period, the then Parliamentary Secretary designate said that there were 303 children and 17 teachers in the preschools; 1,323 children and 62 teachers, in service, with 11 in training in the primary schools; and in the secondary schools, there were 875 students, with 57 in-service teachers and 6 in training. Thus, a total of 2,501 children, or some 36 per cent of the population, were attending school (see /AC.109/1058, para. 90).

81. According to information provided by the United Kingdom on 10 April 1991, seven students from Anguilla received educational assistance in the United Kingdom during 1990/91 under schemes funded by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Overseas Development Administration.

Notes

1/ The information contained in this paper has been derived from published reports and from information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations on 7 July 1988 for the years 1986 and 1987, and on 16 February 1989 for the years 1984 to 1987. The facts and figures relating to those years, as well as to the year 1988, are the latest information available.

2/ The Caribbean Development Bank, Annual Report, 1990 (Barbados).

3/ Anguilla, National Accounts Statistics, 1984-1987 (May 1988).

4/ Vantage (Anguilla), 8 September 1989.

5/ Anguilla, Report of the Constitution Review Committee (6 April 1988).

6/ The Virgin Islands Daily News, 31 May 1990.

Notes (continued)

7/ Vantage (Anguilla), 14 July 1990.

8/ Ibid., [no date].

9/ Ibid., 13 March 1989.

10/ The Virgin Islands Daily News, 2 April 1991.

11/ Caribbean Insight, September 1991.

12/ The Virgin Islands Daily News, 16 November 1991.

13/ Ibid., 5 February 1991.

14/ Ibid., 12 December 1990 and 13 May 1991.

15/ Caribbean Insight, January 1992.

16/ The Island Sun, 21 December 1991.

17/ The Virgin Islands Daily News, 14 December 1991.

18/ Anguilla Life Magazine, vol. 2, No. 1.

19/ The Virgin Islands Daily News, 5 March 1991.

20/ The Caribbean Development Bank, Annual Report, 1989 (Barbados).

21/ The Virgin Islands Daily News, 11 February 1991.

22/ Ibid., 24 January 1991.

23/ Anguilla Life Magazine, vol. 4, No. 2.

24/ Caribbean Insight, February 1992.

25/ The Virgin Islands Daily News, 6 December 1991.

26/ Ibid., 10 December 1991.

27/ Le Courrier, No. 125, January-February 1991.

28/ Anguilla Life Magazine, vol. 3, No. 3.

29/ Ibid., vol. 3, No. 1.

30/ CDB News, July-December 1991.

Notes (continued)

31/ The Caymanian Compass, 4 October 1991.

32/ The Montserrat Reporter, 12 April 1991.

33/ The Virgin Islands Daily News, 9 April 1991.

34/ The Caymanian Compass, 9 April 1991.

35/ The Virgin Islands Daily News, 30 January 1991.